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INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS,
A Comprehensive and Complete
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NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
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HONGKONG WEEKLY
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With which is incorporated the
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號九十九百九千五第

日七十月六年元統宣

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 2ND, 1909.

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[40-2]

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In honour of the 7th
ANNIVERSARY OF THE CORONATION
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H.M. KING EDWARD THE VII.
A CORONATION DINNER
(Followed by an OPEN AIR CONCERT).
Will be served
On MONDAY, the 9th August, at 8 P.M.
The famous 13th RAPIDS BAND will
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O. E. OWEN,
Proprietor.
[4692]

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PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per cask ex Factory
In Bags 250 lbs. net \$5.45 per bag ex Factory
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
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Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. [4327]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m. 9.45 to 11.15 p.m.
every 4 hours.
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Extra Cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.
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9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 Noon. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
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SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
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JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
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Hongkong, 1st April, 1909. [549]

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

THE latest Method of the AMERICAN
SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.
35, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 17th April, 1907. [415]

SIEN TING

SURGEON DENTIST.
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TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [504]

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[451]



KUPPER'S PILSENER BEER.

THE LEADING BEER IN THE
FAR EAST.

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CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,

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Hongkong, 21st July, 1909. [435]

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THE BEST IN THE MARKET

95 CENTS - PER TIN.

THIS ASPARAGUS IS PACKED WHERE GROWN AND
PLACED IN THE CAN IMMEDIATELY AFTER CUTTING, THUS
INSURING ALL ITS FRESHNESS AND DELICACY OF FLAVOUR.

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Hongkong, 14th July, 1909. [433]

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EASTMAN'S KODAK FILMS.
FOLDING CAMERAS FITTED WITH
"ZEISS," "GOERZ," "BOSS" LENSES ON
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DEVELOPING & PRINTING
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SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE BETWEEN
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NORTH-BOUND.					
Leave - Shanghai (Steamer) ...	Thursday	Saturday or Sunday	Monday or Tuesday	Friday	
Arrive - Dairen ...	Sunday	Tuesday	Friday	Sunday	
Lv. - Mukden ...	11 a.m.	8.50 p.m.	5 a.m.	5 a.m.	
Ar. - Changchun ...	9.15 p.m.	5 a.m.	Monday	Wednesday	Saturday
Ar. - Harbin (Russian Train) ...	6.55 a.m.	3 p.m.	"	"	"
Connecting at Harbin with { State Express for Moscow. Wagon-Lits from Moscow. State Express for St. Pet'g.					

SOUTH-BOUND.

Connecting at Harbin with { State Express from St. Pet'g. Express from Moscow. Wagon-Lits from Moscow.					
Leave - Harbin (Russian Train) ...	9 a.m.	Tuesday	Thursday	Saturday	
Arrive - Changchun ...	6 p.m.	"	"	"	
Ar. - Mukden ...	7 p.m.	Wednesday	Friday	Sunday	
Ar. - Dairen ...	2.10 a.m.	"	"	"	
Ar. - Shanghai (Steamer) ...	2.30 a.m.	"	"	"	
Ar. - Harbin ...	12.50 p.m.	"	"	"	
Ar. - Shanghai (Steamer) ...	afternoon.	Friday	Tuesday		

*Russian Train time is 23 minutes earlier than S. M. R. time.

TICKET AGENCIES—The Company's Railway and Steamer Tickets are
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At Dairen (with enlarged accommodation), Port Arthur and Changchun, all under the
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LAGAVULIN DISTILLERY, ISLAY. Estab. 1742.
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NOTE.—Any persons proved guilty of re-filling our empty bottles with inferior Whisky
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RABBITS

75 CENTS EACH.

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AUTOMATIC BROWNING POCKET PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.65 mm.
With CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES
FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.
SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. [47]

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Repairer English Manufacturers. In
all Bore and Sizes.
SMOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLED
SHOTS. From No. 10 to 88SG. at 26, 37 and
47.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES
and AIR GUNS in Variety.
Inspection Invited.
W. M. SCHMIDT & Co.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [423]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that, on and
after the 19th current, the Selling Price
of ICE will be INCREASED to ONE CENT
Per Pound.

JARLINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1909. [497]

NO PLACE LIKE HOOSAIN-ALI'S.

JUST UNPACKED HORROCKS'S
BEST QUALITY FINEST DRILLS
FOR PRESENT SEASON.
For LADIES' SKIRTS, DRESSES, and
BOYS' SUITS.
And also GENTLEMEN'S SUITS, &c.
HOOSAIN-ALI & Co.,
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Hongkong, 26th July, 1909. [41]

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VIEW POST CARDS.

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Inspection Invited. [912]

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FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

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String Band Plays during Dinner and Dinner.
Well Furnished Reception Rooms.
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Every Comfort.
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Matron in attendance.
CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAS.
A. F. DAVIES, Manager.
[42]

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard Rooms.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted; Electric Fans (if
required).
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.
For Terms, &c., apply to the
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1906. [499]

"KINGSCLERE" PRIVATE HOTEL.

APPROACH FROM KENNEDY ROAD AND
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Telegraphic Address: "SACROSOLA"
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ELECTRIC LIGHT, Hot and Cold Water
throughout. Billiards, Tennis, Croquet,
putting green and fine stabling for horses.
Proprietress, Mrs. G. SACHSE.
[43]

"BRAESIDE," PRIVATE HOTEL.

STANDING in its own grounds with Tennis
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Well Furnished Rooms, every home comfort.
Fine View of the Harbour.
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"Braeside," 20, Macdonnell Road.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [444]

ORIENTAL HOTEL

TELEPHONE 197.

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Mrs. M. MATTHEW, Proprietress.
A thoroughly First-Class and Up-to-Date Hotel

Large and Airy Rooms, affording every comfort
to Residents and Tourists.
Table D'Hôte at Separate Tables.
MODERATE RATES.

Telegraphic address: "Comfort," Hongkong.
For Particulars, apply to
M. MATTHEW,
Proprietress.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1906. [443]

"BOA VISTA" (HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH CHINA). MACAO.

THE Hotel is under European manage-
ment and most strict supervision as to
food, cleanliness and hygiene of the place.
All comforts of a home.

A most pleasant retreat for those desirous for
a few days rest and quiet.
Comfortable accommodation for travellers
paying a visit to the historical and picturesque
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Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong.
Two steamers (ss. *Sui An* and *Sui Tai*) daily to
and from Hongkong, and two steamers to and
from Canton, give easy communication with
both these centres.

Cable Address: "BOAVISTA."
For Terms, apply to
[496] THE MANAGER.

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Telegraphic address: "VICTORIA, SHAMSHEN."
SITUATED ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION.

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Both Hotels electrically lighted, and under
experienced European Supervision.

GUIDES AND CHAIRS PROVIDED.
Every information and Special attention given
to Tourists.

REASONABLE RATES.
WM. FARMER,
Proprietor.

[4625]

THE GRAND HOTEL

DIVISION STREET, KOBE.

FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.
COMFORTABLE & AIRY BEDROOMS.
Situating in close proximity to the Harbour
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BEST WINES AND LIQUORS SUPPLIED.
Special arrangements for a long stay.
F. DOMBALLE
M. MAILLE Proprietors
[46]

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FOR THE BATH, TOILET AND
HOUSEHOLD.Promotes a healthy action of the skin, counter-
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refreshing and invigorating to the system
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HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY THE
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PRICKLY HEAT

Containing:

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A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY

AND KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1909.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
ONLY communications relating to the news
column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and
addresses with communications addressed to the
Editor, not for publication but as evidence of
good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on
one side of paper only.
No anonymously signed communications that
have already appeared in other papers will be
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HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOGES ROAD C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 2ND, 1909.

We doubt if any of the distinguished
representatives of the Chinese Empire who
have ever set foot in this Colony of
Hongkong came here with more pleasure-
anticipations than H. E. Viceroy
CHANG JEN-CHUN, who has just spent two
days in the Colony; certainly there has
been none whom it has given the Colony
greater pleasure to welcome. Viceroy CHANG
during his three years at Canton has
maintained the most cordial relations
with the Government of this Colony. His
Excellency's donation of two lakhs of
dollars to the Endowment Fund of the
proposed University and his efforts to
obtain contributions from the wealthy
residents of the two provinces under his
Government, in the hope that a total of
about half a million dollars may be forth-
coming from the two provinces of China
nearest to Hongkong, affords very tangible
proof of His Excellency's appreciation of
this Colony as being in the widest and best
sense of the term an educational centre
which has been of great benefit to China
in the past, and likely to prove of
immense service in the future, now that
China is beginning to remodel her institu-
tions on Western lines and to make use of
Western scientific methods for the develop-
ment of the vast resources of her great
Empire. The two days spent in this Colony
have been full of interest for His Excellency,
while the advantage to the Colony of such a
visit, we cannot doubt, will not prove un-
stantial. As time goes on it becomes more

and more important that the most friendly
relations should be cultivated between the
Governments of Canton and Hongkong,
and we view with the greatest satisfaction
the progress made in that direction during
the past two years, thanks alike to the
diplomacy and tact of Sir FREDERICK
LUGARD and the wisdom and fore-
sight of H. E. CHANG. As is clearly
shown the interesting dispatch on the
University project, written by the
Viceroy to the chief officials of the various
Government Bureaux under his jurisdic-
tion, which will be found reproduced
in another column, His Excellency is a
man of progressive ideas. He was not slow
to appreciate the fact that the University
which it is proposed to establish in the
Colony would offer important
advantages to the youth of China and
is likely to be of "real use" in the
development of the industrial and com-
mercial enterprises on which there is now a
noticeably growing tendency in China to en-
bark. His Excellency's visit has doubt-
less given him a better idea than any num-
ber of the reports can do of the opportunities
which abound in Hongkong for Chinese
youths to acquire a practical training in
Applied Science. His visit to the Taikoo
Dockyard must have made an indelible
impression on his mind and enabled him to
realise more clearly than he had probably
ever realised before what important advan-
tages are gained by Chinese youths working
in establishments such as this, equip-
ped with the most modern scientific
appliances. As His Excellency ponders
over what he has seen in Hongkong
and all that it imports, he will
not fail to recognise how much China is
already indebted to Hongkong, which
has educated during the past sixty years
so many thousands of Chinese youths who
are now prominently identified with the new
political, educational, industrial and com-
mercial developments in China. His Ex-
cellency also, has probably recognised better
than any of his predecessors in the Viceroy
Yamen at Canton the disadvantage which
attaches to the rule forbidding a Viceroy to
travel outside his jurisdiction. Were it
permissible for the Viceroy to exchange
occasional visits with the Governor of
Hongkong, we cannot doubt that it would
be mutually advantageous. When the
railway from Kowloon to Canton is com-
pleted the identity of interests between the
Colony and the neighbouring province will
become increasingly evident, and it will be
to the mutual advantage of the Colony and
the neighbouring empire if the highly satis-
factory relations which have been established
between the two Governments can not only
be maintained but strengthened as time
goes on. The fact that the successor of
H. E. CHANG, while filling the post of
Taotai at Shanghai, had the misfortune to
come into serious conflict with foreign in-
terests there, has excited some doubt as to
whether these friendly relations are likely to
be maintained in his time, but while we
have as Governor of Hongkong an adminis-
trator of Sir FREDERICK LUGARD's tact
and ability, and at Canton a Viceroy of
H. E. YUAN's education and intelligence,
gloomy anticipations of this kind are to be
depreciated. We sincerely hope that they
will be as completely and agreeably falsified
as they have been in the case of H. E.
CHANG.

Seoul, the capital of Korea is to be provided
with an electric tramway by a Japanese com-
pany.

We have received a copy of an excellent
photograph taken by A. Fong of the Viceroy
party on the steps at the entrance to Govern-
ment House.

H. E. the Governor has been pleased to
recognise, provisionally and pending the re-
ceipt of His Majesty's exequatur, Mr. T.
Funakura as Consul for Japan at Hongkong.

His Majesty the King has been pleased to
approve the appointment of the Hon. Mr. A.
W. Brown to be an official member of the
Executive Council during the absence on leave
of the Hon. Dr. J. M. Aikinson.

Mr. A. E. Wright has been deputed by
H. E. the Governor-in-Council to act on behalf
of the Building Authority in all cases referred
to in sections 203-207 of Ordinance 1 of 1903
in connection with dangerous buildings.

With regard to the imposition of three new
taxes on foreigners living outside the treaty
limits in Korea the Foreign Consular Body at
Seoul recently held a consultation and have in-
formed the Residency-General that they see no
objection to the new departure.

Mr. J. A. Lowry was entertained to a com-
plimentary dinner at the Hongkong Hotel on
Saturday night by his office colleagues. The
gathering included a number of other journalist
friends. In the course of the evening he was
presented with an illuminated address. Mr.
Lowry is proceeding to Bangkok to take up the
position of official shorthand writer at the
Supreme Court.

A case of plague was notified on Saturday, the
dead body of a Chinese being found in a boat
near Yamat. This case brings the number for
the year up to 130.

The East Asiatic Company, Ltd., at Bangkok
have secured a contract for twenty thousand
tons of steel rails for the new Peninsular line of
railway, and construction work is to commence
forthwith.

The financial statement prepared by the
Colonial Treasurer for the month of May shows
that the balance of assets and liabilities on
April 30th was \$205,037.42, while the revenue
from May 1st to 31st was \$475,370.31, leaving
a credit balance of \$267,332.89. Against this
there was an expenditure of \$77,515.26, which
leaves a credit balance of \$344,816.15.

A statement of the Colony's assets and
liabilities on May 31st shows that the total
liabilities were \$375,489.03, while the total li-
abilities were \$720,335.18. Reimbursement due by
railway construction account on December 1st
was \$1,356,136.50, less a credit balance on
account of 1909, which brought the amount to
\$899,550.71. The balance of assets in the
general account thus stands at \$1,244,396.86.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased
to appoint Mr. C. W. Beckwith, Lieutenant,
R.N., to act as Harbour Master, Marine
Magistrate, Emigration and Customs Officer,
Registrar of Shipping, Superintendent of the
Gunpowder Depot, Collector of Light Dues, and
Superintendent of Imports and Exports, during
the absence on leave of Commander B. R. H.
Taylor, Commander, R.N., or until further
notice, with effect from the 4th proximo.

An interesting legal question has arisen in
connection with the arrest at Penang of Mr.
C. J. Roberts on a charge of embezzlement from
the Bangkok Office of the Standard Oil Co.
The warrant for arrest was issued by the British
Court on the 9th July and sent to the police
for execution, being returned by them on the
13th with the intimation that they were unable
to find Mr. Roberts in Siam. It is contended
that the warrant was issued after the treaty
was ratified, and this is the point in dispute.
It is said that the Treaty was not actually
ratified in London until five o'clock on the
afternoon of the 9th, i.e., six or seven hours
later in Bangkok.

LOCAL SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

The concluding match of the League com-
petition was played on Saturday afternoon on
King's Park between the Kowloon Cricket
Club and the Civil Service. The result was a
foregone conclusion. The home team won
easily, though it was surprising to see Lapsley
and Duncan go down before every pair that they
met. The scores were: Kowloon, 63 games;
Civil Service, 36 games.

Details are appended:
Green and Clelland beat Biden and Pile 10-1.
Hutchinson and Wood 8/3, McKenzie and
Woodcock 9/2.
Duncan and Lapsley lost to McKenzie and
Woodcock 5/6, Hutchinson and Wood 5/6, Biden
and Pile 5/6.
Brewer and A. N. Other beat McKenzie and
Woodcock 7/4, Hutchinson and Wood 8/3, Biden
and Pile 5/6.

The Kowloon record for the season is 454
games won and 217 lost.

On the 14th inst. a match will be played on
the King's Park between four pairs represent-
ing Kowloon and four pairs representing the
remainder of the League, at the conclusion of
which the League trophy will be presented.

LAWN BOWLS.

CIVIL SERVICE V. TAIKOO.
The Quarry Bay players were visitors at the
Happy Valley on Saturday, when an interesting
match ensued.

Taikoo	Civil Service
J. Dickie	R. Fenton
C. Boulton	J. Whitmore
W. Hardwick	J. J. Blake
T. Shand	J. A. Wheel
(skip) 21	(skip) 27
J. McIntyre	W. Fincher
H. L. Herron	E. W. Dawson
H. Dinning	W. H. Walley
A. S. Carrie	L. E. Brett
(skip) 22	(skip) 16
P. T. Farrell	P. B. Adams
A. Hamilton	B. Hudson
E. Grimshaw	W. S. Diggins
T. Scott	C. Bond
(skip) 10	(skip) 34
E. Gray	A. Thornhill
W. J. Hildridge	W. Gast
J. Taylor	F. Allen
R. Duncan	M. McIver
(skip) 7	(skip) 31
Total 60	Total 108

At the conclusion Mr. Hardwick on behalf of
the Taikoo Club thanked the Civil Service for
an enjoyable game and called for three cheers
and the inevitable tiger. Mr. Percy Adams
replied for the home team, remarking that they
had looked forward to the deciding game of the
rubber with some anxiety. Cheers were given for
the visitors.

KOWLOON BOWLING CLUB.

A match between teams selected by the
secretary (Mr. T. Ramsay), and the Treasurer
(Mr. E. L. Hughes) was played on Saturday
afternoon and resulted in a win for the latter
by 11 points.

Treasurer's team—J. Pancheson, W. Brown,
D. Gow and W. Russell (skip) 20. Secretary's
team—W. J. Crawford, E. B. Ayris D. Keith,
J. T. McDonald (skip) 16.

Treasurer's team—A. C. Squair, J. Menzies,
G. R. Edwards, and E. L. Hughes (skip) 19.
Secretary's team—G. L. Duncan, W. Taylor,
D. Harvey, and T. Ramsay (skip) 12.

TELEGRAMS.

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[REUTERS'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

SPANISH QUEENS ON THE
FRENCH FRONTIER.

PREPARED FOR EVERY EMERGENCY.

LONDON, July 31st.

Despite reassuring statements in
Madrid, general pessimism prevails
regarding the outcome of affairs in
Morocco.

Queen Victoria and Queen Christina
are visiting Bayonne, on the French
frontier, and it is stated that the length
of their stay depends upon events,
but they are prepared for every
emergency.

BURNING OF CONVENTS AT
BARCELONA.

LONDON, July 31st.

Refugees from Barcelona declare
that Revolutionaries burned all the
Convents.

The Monguich fortress bombarded
Rambla and other promenades.

The dead are variously estimated
at from 400 to 1,000.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

RADICAL CHANGES.

LONDON, July 31st.

The French Cabinet has decided
that radical changes on an unprece-
dented scale shall be made in the higher
personnel of the naval administration,
while a number of new appointments
to commands afloat will be made.

THE FROZEN PIG TRADE.

LONDON, July 31st.

The first consignment of nearly
five thousand frozen Chinese pigs for
the London market have arrived and
are being minutely examined by the
medical officer of health. The ex-
amination will last several days.

THE TSAR IN FRANCE.

LONDON, July 31st.

The Tsar and Tsarina have arrived
at Cherbourg, where they reviewed
the French fleet.

DESTRUCTIVE EARTHQUAKE
IN MEXICO.

LONDON, July 31st.

An earthquake has destroyed
Chilpanango (Chilpancingo?), Chilapa,
and the half of Acapulco. Hundreds
of lives have been lost and enormous
damage has been done in Iguala and
the state of Guerrero.

VICEROY CHANG JEN-CHUN.

His Excellency Chang Jen-Chun, who spent
the night at Glenely, the residence of His
Excellency Kuo Erh Chien, received numerous
calls there on Saturday, among the number
being the Governor. The distinguished visitor
having expressed a wish to meet Mr. Mody,
the father of the University scheme, arrange-
ments were made with Sir Paul Chater for the
introduction to be made at the residence of the
latter, and about eleven o'clock His Excellency
arrived at Marble Hall, where Sir Paul and
Mr. Mody received the party. After the
formal presentation, Mr. Mody addressing the
Viceroy expressed his pleasure at having met
him and also expressed his thanks to him for
the great interest he had shown in the univer-
sity project. The speech having been inter-
preted by Mr. Harris, Commissioner of
Customs, His Excellency bowed his acknowledg-
ments. After refreshments had been served,
Sir Paul Chater conducted the party over his
residence and explained to them the most
interesting features of his priceless collection
of porcelain. So great an impression did this
make on the Viceroy that on leaving he re-
quested Mr. Harris to express his thanks to the
"Porcelain King."

The party then returned to Glenely where
they were entertained by Commissioner Kuo,
and about four o'clock the Viceroy and his
suite re-embarked on the "Hsin Ming" which
steamed out of the harbour shortly afterwards
bound for Shanghai.

CANTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

July 31st.

THE ELECTRIC COMPANY.
H. E. the Viceroy has reported to the Throne
the completion of the transfer of the China
Light and Power Company's property to the
Chinese Government. The amount agreed upon
to be paid to the Company is \$1,530,000, and of
this sum \$100,000 has already been paid as
bargain money. The new concern will be under
the control of the Board of Posts and Com-
munications, assisted by a Board of Directors
consisting of the Provincial Treasurer, the Salt
Commissioner, the Taoist of Industries, and
Expectant Taotai Li Chit Tsun and Poon Po
Hung.

THE MACAO DELIMITATION QUESTION.
A local paper publishes the following tele-
gram from its Peking correspondent:—
"H. E. Kuo Erh Hin has telegraphed to the
Waiwupu reporting that the Portuguese have
demanded two conditions from him before the
question of the Macao Boundary can be settled.
One is that the newly-opened port of Heung-
chow should not be allowed to take away the
trade of Macao. The other is that all the
Chinese at present in Macao should be compelled
to become Portuguese subjects."

It is reported that the Waiwupu has again
telegraphed to His Excellency Kuo Erh Hin to
do his best to protect the interests of China in
the question of the Macao Boundary.

The natives of Kwangtung trading in Fuhien
have also telegraphed to him in the same sense,
adding that they are prepared to sacrifice their
fortunes and their lives to see that China obtains
her rights.

THE CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.
Construction work on the Canton-Hankow
Railway having now been in progress a
year, Sir Chan Tung Liang Sheng, the
Superintendent of the Railway, has tele-
graphed to the Board of Posts and Com-
munications for instructions with regard to the
further working of the railway. The Board
has expressed its satisfaction with Sir Liang's
administration, and has reappointed him as
Superintendent. It has also ordered the election
of new Directors.

Taoai Wong Ping Yan, Director of the
Canton-Hankow Railway, has telegraphed to
the Board of Posts and Communications report-
ing that he has received a petition signed by
over 400,000 shareholders in the railway pray-
ing that Sir Chan Tung Liang Sheng be pre-
served upon to continue to act as Superintendent
of the Railway. The shareholders place
implicit confidence in Sir Chan, and they regret
that he still intends to relinquish the appoint-
ment. In the ordinary course, Sir Chan will
cease to act as Superintendent at the expiration
of this month.

OPIMUM SUPPRESSION.
The Tartar-General is taking strict measures
to suppress the opium habit among the Forces.
About a month ago he ordered every official and
soldier to abandon the opium habit within a
month. The month is up, and he has ordered
the isolation of every soldier for five days in the
Flower Pagoda, to test whether they have
actually freed themselves from the habit.

CREDITORS REFUSE TO KNEEL.

The following comes from Wuchow:—A
native merchant in Nanning failed in business.
He owed about \$40,000 to various banks, and
his creditors instituted an action against him
at the Nanning Magistracy. When the case
came on for hearing, the creditors, one and all,
refused to kneel before the Magistrate. The
Magistrate was enraged, and insisted on their
kneeling instantly. They were obdurate, and
referred him to an Imperial Edict issued last
year abolishing the custom of kneeling. They
further stated that rather than kneel to him
they would relinquish the claim. On the Magis-
trate again insisting they left the Court and
abandoned their claim.

AN INDIGNITY RESENTED BY JAPANESE

INSTRUCTORS.

Recently the Governor of Kwangsi instructed
the Taoai of Agriculture and Industries,
Wong Kwan Chuen, to engage two qualified
foreigners to instruct the people of Kwangsi in
agriculture and other industries. The Taoai
succeeded in securing the services of two
Japanese, and on their arrival the Governor
prepared a banquet in their honour. On
reaching the Yamen, they found that the
Governor had ordered that the main gate was
not to be opened to them, but that they were to
enter by the side gates. The Japanese, there-
upon considered their dignity had been lowered,
left without attending the banquet, and instan-
tly resigned their posts as instructors.

CONTRACTORS' DEFALCATIONS.

It will be remembered that when Viceroy
Chou Fu was here he ordered the confiscation
of the property of Chan Lin Tai, the contractor
undertaking the reclamation, on account of
certain defalcations. The family of Chan have
petitioned the Viceroy for the return of the
property as they are left unprotected for. The
Viceroy has ordered the Nam Hoi Magistrate
to hold an investigation into the case and to
return one quarter of the confiscated property
if he is satisfied that the case is a deserving one.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. str. *Galedonia* left Singapore for
this port on the 29th inst., at 6 p.m., with the
following English mails, and is due here on the
4th instant at about 7 a.m.

The N.G.L. str. *Albatross* left Singapore for this
port on the 31st instant morning, and may be
expected here on or about the 5th inst.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of Japan* arrived
Nagasaki at 6 a.m. on the 31st inst., and left
again at 4 p.m. same day for Shanghai, where
she was due to arrive at midnight on the 1st
inst.

The I.G.M. str. *Prinz Waldemar* left Sydney
on the 29th ult. at 4 p.m., and may be expected
here on or about the 20th inst.

BRANDY FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE.

INTERESTING CASES AT THE MAGISTRACY.

The hearing of the summonses against Mrs.
Meyer, of the Colonial Hotel, Tai Sing, com-
pradors, Queen's Road Central, and Chuen
Chung, compradors, Arsenal Street, for selling
brandy not of the nature demanded, came on at
the Magistracy on Saturday before Mr. F. A.
Hazelard. The defendants were also summoned
for selling adulterated brandy.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, pro-
secuted in all the cases; Mr. John Hastings
defended Tai Sing and Chuen Chung; and Mr.
S. Dickson, from Mr. R. A. Harding's office,
represented Mrs. Meyer.

Mr. Bowley stated that on the 7th of July
Inspector Gourlay, acting as Inspector of
Weights and Measures, went to each of the
three premises mentioned and purchased a bottle
of brandy, selecting in each case the particular
kind required. The bottle obtained at the
Colonial Hotel had a very beautiful label,
decorated in gilt with stars and describing the
contents as "very fine old brandy." Several
medals obtained at exhibitions were represented
by illustrations, and altogether the label
was well got up and very much decorated.
The price paid for the bottle was \$1. At
Tai Sing's shop the Inspector paid 50 cents for
a bottle, which was also represented as containing
three-star brandy, the label being decorated, and
the contents described as "extra superior old
brandy." This label also bore representations
of several medals. At Chuen's shop the In-
spector bought a bottle for 65 cents, this being
labelled as "fine old cognac" and described as
the Eagle Brand. Besides the three stars on
the label there was a rather elaborate representa-
tion of the leaf of a vine. It was quite clear
that all the bottles were sold as containing
brandy. The standard of brandy was that it
must contain 80 grammes of ether in every
100 metres of spirit. It was the ether
contained in brandy that gave it its pecu-
liar stimulating effect. A spirit without ether
was not brandy at all. It was not sug-
gested by the prosecution that there was
anything at all injurious to health in any of the
bottles purchased, nor was it suggested that
their contents had been adulterated by water so
as to increase its bulk. But the analysis showed
that the bottle sold by Mrs. Meyer contained at
least 75 per cent. of spirit which was not derived
from the juice of the grape, that sold by
Chuen Chung contained 49 per cent., and that
by Tai Sing 84 per cent. The percentage of
solid matter in each bottle was normal,
but the percentage of free acid was very
low indeed, and when that was low the other
also was low. The alcoholic strength and degree
below proof were 19.8 in the case of the Colonial
Hotel, which was quite sufficient, in the case of
Tai Sing the alcoholic strength was 26.7, which
was below the standard allowed by 1.7 per cent.,
but no weight was attached to that, because a
margin of two per cent. either way was not
objectionable. Chuen Chung's was 20 per cent.
below proof, which was also well within the
quantity allowed. What it all came to was that
the brandy had been adulterated by pure alcohol,
in order to cheapen it.

Inspector Gourlay gave formal evidence of
his purchases. Cross-examined by Mr. Hastings
he denied asking for the cheapest brandy at Tai
Sing's. He simply asked for it because he had
not seen the label before.

Rather funny, isn't it that you should hit
upon the cheapest?—I was surprised at the
price when he told me that it was 50 cents.

I suppose you know that Hennessy's and
Martell's are high price brandies?—Yes.

And you carefully avoided these?—I did not
want them.

Did you expect to obtain pure brandy obtained
solely from the juice of the grape for 50 cents?—
I thought it could not be so for 50 cents.

In answer to Mr. Dickson, witness said Mrs.
Meyer told him that she obtained the brandy
from Messrs. Heiback & Co. He did not suggest
that Mrs. Meyer adulterated the brandy. That
would have been impossible, as the bottle was
sealed with a label.

Mr. F. Browne, Government Analyst, also
put in his certificates of analysis.

Mr. Hastings—You say in your certificate that
it contains a certain percentage of spirit not
derived from the juice of the grape. Are you
prepared to say what it is derived from?—I
am not.

Isn't it extremely difficult, or impossible,
for an analyst to tell from what the spirit in
brandy is derived?—It is possible from the
ethers to say how much is brandy spirit.

Is it not possible that the ethers may be
reduced in quantity by other reasons than what
you have given us?—No, not below 80 degrees.
Brandy cannot be regarded as genuine unless
it contains 80 degrees of ethers.

In the manufacture of brandy water is always
added, isn't it?—Yes.

Supposing the water added is slightly alkaline
would it not seriously affect the ethers in the
brandy?—Not seriously.

But it would affect it?—To a trifling and
unimportant extent.

Have you ever tried the experiment?—No,
but I know the experiment.

Do you agree

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

Has the scare which recently affected Britain spread to Hongkong? It looks like it when we find some thin-skinned individual rushing into print and demanding to know, because a German flag was floating gaily in the breeze at Knutsford Terrace, if the German Consul has taken up his residence there, and suggesting that he is not so that the hoisting of the flag is not in good taste. I have no brief for the parties concerned, but I understand the flag was displayed by some Germans in a blaze of patriotic enthusiasm. It meant nothing to outsiders, but it meant that the young fellows were pleased with themselves and jubilant by displaying their national flag. Surely Britons are not so stupid as to see in this an attempt on the part of our Teutonic friends to take possession of our tight little island. Please don't misunderstand me when I use the word tight.

I heard some remarks recently about the utility and beauty of the Clock Tower, but I think the spirited defence of the old landmark made by a contributor to the *Daily Press* not so long ago is too fresh in most minds to need restatement. One reason suggested why it should remain is that it is a support and a guide for the obtuse and the journeyer who is finding his way home after the dark hours. Perhaps this is not an argument which would weigh very seriously, but all the same it might be mentioned.

Not so long ago guidebooks at home had quite a busy time trying to decide what whisky was. Now a similar question has arisen in Hongkong and legal men are running to argument over the point: "What is brandy?" It is asserted that brandy must contain a certain amount of ether in so much spirit and a spirit without ether is not brandy at all. Brandy at fifty cents a bottle is, to say the least, a marvel of cheapness, and what else it is remains to be decided. One thing should not be overlooked and that is that temperance does not suffer through the State insisting that liquors supplied shall not only be pure but shall be what they purport to be.

Turtle hunting is responsible for several Hongkong parties returning to town looking dishevelled and drowsy. One of them struck it lucky on Friday night when no fewer than four turtles were captured. The total weight of the catch aggregated something like fourteen hundred pounds, which, were it put on the London market, would realise quite a substantial sterling equivalent. Not a bad night's work. It certainly suggests that it is more profitable to turn a turtle than to catch a crab.

The ex-Viceroy of Canton, who has been a distinguished visitor to Hongkong, must be built on heroic lines. The desire to acquire knowledge at first hand led him to visit Tai Koo Dookyard on Friday and to inspect operations where the thermometer chronicled several degrees above a hundred. Yet he went through it as if he enjoyed it. The thirst for information was not so strong in several who accompanied him. Their thirst was of quite a different nature. It led to the inspection of the contents of bottles.

The Viceroy's visit was interesting for its revelation of the vagaries which are possible in the attire of European gentlemen. To dress properly the gentlemen should have turned out in frock hat, silk coat, with a pair of trousers of resilient pattern or stripe, but few attempted to carry out the sartorial code in all its completeness. All sorts of compromises were effected, and it must be conceded that certain of the innovations were rational, such as the topee replacing the stove pipe, but what can be said of such a weird combination as white trousers, frock coat and topee? Compared with the Oriental prescribed form of ceremonial garb such a commingling of the dress attire with that of the negligé must have appeared as a great licence. The effect was undoubtedly startling.

The Chief Justice has been saying things again. This time he has discovered that all is not well in the bankruptcy administration, and he has given expression to a few home truths which will doubtless "shake up" those who have been weighed in the balance and found wanting.

What a sensation Manila must have experienced the other day when a local judge declared that all its Ordinances were null and void because they had not been published. I don't suppose that means that lawlessness holds sway in the "Queen of the Orient" as a result of this decision, or that martial law will have to be proclaimed to tide them over the difficulty. The situation is a most interesting one, and should not be without its warning to other places.

ROBERT RANDOM.

AN IMPERIAL SYSTEM OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The Times in a special article suggests the establishment of an imperial system of wireless telegraphy. Last year it states Marconi's Canadian service transmitted 3,000,000 words, mostly coded, and it will probably transmit 5,000,000 words during the coming year. The present average speed of 24 words per minute is likely to be increased to 60 words. It suggests that stations for an Australasian service should be established at Melbourne, Alexandria, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Perth, Adelaide, Sydney and Wellington, each station to have a range of 2,000 miles. The initial cost would be £550,000, and the cost of upkeep would be £10,000. If the British and Colonial Governments equip 15 stations at a cost of £325,000, and offer a subsidy of £150,000 a year, an imperial penny-a-word service will be possible, and if each station handles 15,000 words daily it will be possible to make a profit upon the complete imperial system of 24 stations.

THE HONGKONG UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

Further papers on this subject have been issued containing a record of what has been done in connection with the University scheme. The committee referred to in the memorandum entitled Hongkong University dated January, 1909, was appointed in that month and consists of the following gentlemen:—

Chairman.—The Governor. Members.—The Bishop of Victoria, the Colonial Secretary, the Colonial Treasurer, the Director of Public Works, the Registrar General, Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, Mr. Mody, the Director of Education, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, Mr. Lau Chu Pak, and Mr. Clementi.

The Chinese members submitted the names of about 10 leading Chinese gentlemen (since increased by the addition of some others) to act as a sub-committee for the purpose of raising funds under the chairmanship of Dr. Ho Kai, G.M.C. This sub-committee has since held weekly meetings, and submitted various proposals which have been considered by the committee. They also made a very careful translation of the Governor's appeal into Chinese and printed 10,000 copies at their own expense for circulation. They formed corresponding committees for raising funds outside the Colony.

The subscriptions or promises towards the Endowment Fund are as follows at this date including a subscription (just announced) of £15,000 by the Chinese Government:—

By Chinese residents of	
Hongkong	\$174,295
By Ng Li Hing transferred from Medical College	50,000
By Chinese residents in Saigon	39,000
Guaranteed by Mr. Cheung Pat Sze from Weichow, etc.	1,450
Contributed by the Chinese Government through H.M.'s Minister at Peking, £10,000.	14,000
Contributed by His Excellency the Viceroy of Canton.	200,000
By Messrs. J. Swire and Sons, £50,000; Tai Koo Sugar Refining Co., £5,000; Ocean Steamship Company £50,000 at 1/2% (rate of exchange at date of gift).	450,440
By Mrs. Stokes	560
	\$1,029,745

Replies to the Governor's letters have been received from His Excellency the Governor of Macao (7th April, 1909) promising every assistance in his power, and from His Excellency the Governor of the Straits Settlements (24th February, 1909) warmly approving the scheme and offering any assistance. In consequence of trade depression it was now, he said, a bad time for an appeal, but later on the Chinese in the Straits hoped to give effectual assistance. His Excellency the Viceroy of India regretted the inability of the Indian Government to contribute. The Chairman, Shanghai Municipal Council, warmly approved the scheme and said he would reply later regarding contributions (9th February, 1909).

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., chairman of the Chinese sub-committee for collecting subscriptions, mentioned at a meeting of the Committee held on July 7th that he had received a letter from His Excellency Wu Ting Fang, Chinese Minister in Washington, warmly supporting the scheme and saying that the Chinese in the United States would raise funds. He had also just received a sum of \$1,450 as the first instalment of subscriptions from Newchwang, and had heard from Canton that the Chinese gentry and merchants had been invited by the high Provincial officials to a meeting to discuss means for raising subscriptions there.

RESOLUTIONS.

As many of the original resolutions are now out of date, and others had been amended, the following revised set is published with the approval of the Committee:—

1. That the generous offer of Mr. Mody to provide funds for the building of a University, and the site offered for the purpose by Government be accepted; and that the work be commenced as soon as an Endowment Fund yielding £5,000 per annum has been collected and the designs have been approved by the committee and Mr. Mody.

2. That the custody of all University funds shall be in the hands of the Treasurer appointed by the committee, who, subject to the approval of the Committee, shall invest them in suitable securities.

3. That on the completion of the buildings the Government shall be moved to introduce an Ordinance in the Legislature of the Colony for the incorporation of the University of Hongkong.

4. That thereafter the Hongkong College of Medicine and the Technical Institute shall forthwith be incorporated in the University and their endowments transferred to it.

5. That when the University is incorporated by Ordinance, the following shall be admitted as under-graduates:—

(a) All who are at that date students of the College of Medicine, who shall enter with the seniority as to curriculum which they had attained in the College, with a minimum course of two years at the University.

(b) Such additional candidates as may have passed the Senior Oxford Local Examination, or other prescribed test, and concerning whose moral character and eligibility the Court are satisfied, provided that in the case of Chinese students a knowledge of classical or modern Chinese will be accepted in place of certain specified subjects.

6. That the constitution of the University shall be such as may be prescribed by Ordinance, but in order that the scheme for which public subscriptions are being invited may be sufficiently understood by subscribers the following constitution, subject to future modification, recommends itself to the committee as the general principle on which the management

and control of the University should be conducted:—

Visitor.—That if a Royal Personage will consent to so honour the University he may be appointed Visitor.

Patrons.—That the Governor of the Colony (or in his absence the Officer Administering the Government) be the patron. The Governor in virtue of his office can at all times exercise a power of veto if he should disapprove of any decision of the Court, on the grounds that the interests of the Colony would be injuriously affected or the proposal was ultra vires or unconstitutional or for other good cause, but the Court may if they so desire appeal to the Secretary of State against the veto of the Governor. Additional patrons may be appointed on the recommendation of the Court approved by the Governor.

Chancellor.—The Governor (and in his absence the Officer Administering the Government) shall be Chancellor.

Governing Bodies.—The designation, powers and functions of the Governing Bodies, shall be as follows:—

The "Court" shall have supreme control over the University.

The "Council" shall perform all executive duties under authority of the Court.

The "Senate" shall under the authority of the Council arrange the course of study and matters of interior economy and discipline.

They shall be constituted respectively as follows:—

The Court under the presidency of the Chancellor shall consist of about 24 members in addition to such life members as may be created by the operation of resolution 9 and of such other life members as may be nominated by a two-thirds majority of the Court and approved by the Chancellor. Life members will be entitled to vote.

The 24 members may probably consist of the following:—

The vice-chancellor elected by the professors from among the professorial staff. Six officers of the Government holding their seats ex officio (probably the Chief Justice, Colonial Secretary, Registrar General, Director of Education, Principal Civil Medical Officer, and Director of Public Works). The two Bishops and the unofficial members of both Councils, together with two additional English members and six Chinese (additional to the two members of Council) to be nominated by the Chancellor. The last eight to hold office for three years, but to be eligible for nomination for a further period.

The Court will elect annually from its numbers a treasurer and honorary secretary, and also a pro-chancellor who will take the place of the Chancellor in his absence.

The Council shall consist of about 17 or 18 members (including the pro and vice-chancellors) under the presidency of the Chancellor, namely:—

Four of the Government official members of the Court (probably the Registrar General, Director of Education, Director of Public Works, and Principal Civil Medical Officer).

Four English (other than the above) and four Chinese Members of the Court elected by the Court.

Four professors elected by the Senate. The Senate shall consist of all the professors of the University under the presidency of the Vice-Chancellor.

7. That the fees charged to students shall not exceed \$300 per annum, the charges for maintenance being limited if possible to a like amount.

8. That if the scheme for a University should fail of realisation all subscriptions shall be returned to the donors.

9. That subscribers of \$500 and upwards will have their names inscribed on a tablet in the wall of the Hall of the University in order according to the amount given. Subscribers of \$10,000 to the Endowment Fund may have one scholar at a time at the University without payment of fees (or alternatively without payment for board) provided he is duly qualified by passing the entrance examination. The privilege lapses during any period that such free scholar is at the University. For each additional \$10,000 another scholar may be nominated on the same conditions up to a maximum of one: provided that the total number of scholars who are admitted without fees (or without payment for board) shall not at present exceed 50. A subscriber of \$50,000 shall in addition to the above be entitled to have a framed portrait or a bust of himself in the Hall of the University of such dimensions and so placed as the committee may determine. A subscriber of \$100,000 will in addition be made a life member of the Governing body. Any qualified donor who desires to exercise any or all of these privileges must do so at the time he gives his subscription. Any provincial city town or village in or out of China may exercise the like privileges so far as they are applicable, but the scholars can only be nominated by the properly accredited representatives of the subscribers.

On the death of a donor entitled to nominate one or more scholars under the above conditions, the right of nomination may be exercised by his legal heir or representative, provided that the name of such heir or representative shall be notified to the Court within a year of the death of the donor. Failing such notification the right of nomination shall lapse to the Court who may exercise it or not at their discretion.

10. That as at present advised the committee sees no objection to students of the University residing outside the precincts of the University in hostels established by religious bodies under supervision approved by the Court of the University, and subject to such regulations as the Court may prescribe. The committee is opposed to students of the University residing elsewhere than within the University or in an approved hostel.

11. That the first two faculties or chairs established at the University shall be for medicine and engineering, and that as soon as the funds of the University admit of the establishment of a chair or faculty preference shall be given to an Arts Course; and that in this course due provision shall be made to enable Chinese students to maintain and improve their knowledge of the Chinese language and of the literature of China.

12. That steps shall be taken forthwith to ascertain under what conditions any English University will be prepared to conduct the final examination of under-graduates of the Hongkong University and to confer their degrees upon them for such period as the Court may desire to avail themselves of this method. And also that steps shall be taken to ascertain under what conditions His Majesty in Council may be approached when the time comes, with any prospect of success, with a petition for the grant of a Royal Charter.

13. That in passing the previous resolutions to give effect to the project of establishing a University in Hongkong the committee understands that the object of such a University will be to afford a higher education, more especially in subjects of practical utility, such as applied science, medicine, etc., on the lines of such universities as Leeds and Birmingham, and to confer degrees of a standard not inferior to those conferred by such universities in Great Britain; develop and form the character of students no less than their intellectual faculties; to offer equal facilities for students of all races; to extend the knowledge of the English language in the Far East; and to promote a good understanding with the neighbouring Empire of China.

With regard to the above resolutions the following statement was made by the Chairman, and recorded in the proceedings of the fourth meeting:—

"Any decision taken or views recorded by the committee are subject to revision, either by the committee itself, in the light of further information, or later by the Legislative Council when the Ordinance setting up the University is introduced, or by the Governing Bodies when appointed."

LETTER FROM SIR ROBERT HART.

Among the correspondence published is the following letter from Sir Robert Hart:—

38, Cadogan Place,
London, S.W., 28th June, 1909.

Dear Sir Frederick Lugard.—Your note of the 26th May re University schemes has come and I reply briefly.

(a) The "Emergency Committee" did not propose to establish a University, but to collect £100,000 for the support of existing centres, medical and literary.

(b) Lord William Cecil and friends have been considering the advisability and possibility of creating a University; they asked my views and I said either assist existing schools to grow or go to China and sound for yourselves.

The Guildhall meeting had the first (a) in view and not the second (b).

(c) Your Hongkong scheme is excellent and deserves the fullest support, and it promises much that will do real good. There is, however, room for the other proposals and the question is how to finance all three. The "Emergency" idea is not yet gathering much money; the other (b) proposal will not be usefully carried out unless Chinese official sympathy is secured: (c) scheme (Hongkong) seems to have official and private sympathy and almost certainly in the matter of funds, and I hope it will go into operation soon and successfully. My own sympathies are with all three, for I think each, if carried out, will be useful in its time and place, but I regard the Hongkong scheme as the most practically promising, and applied science will suit the Chinese requirements of the day; at the same time, character is of the utmost importance, and I am glad to see that all three schemes give that idea such prominence.

In these matters I am rather a "figured" end than a working man: my health having only been of a so-and-so kind since my return to England. I hope what I have said will suffice.—Yours sincerely,

ROBERT HART.

VICEROY CHANG'S SUPPORT OF THE SCHEME.

The Papers published include besides the letters from the Viceroy of Canton, of which summaries have previously been published, the following translation of a despatch from the Viceroy of Canton to the chief officials of the various Government Bureaux under his jurisdiction requesting them to meet and discuss means to raise subscriptions in aid of the Hongkong University Endowment Fund:—

Gentlemen.—I have the honour to acquaint you that sometime ago I received a letter from the Governor of Hongkong, Sir Frederick Lugard, informing me of a proposal to establish a University in Hongkong which, when founded, would devote special attention to professional and technical training, and would provide special facilities for students from the interior of China. Put as the initial cost and subsequent expenditure would be considerable he asked for my assistance and co-operation in raising the necessary funds. He also forwarded me a memorandum on the proposed scheme and other papers.

I have also received a joint communication from certain Hongkong Chinese merchants, Ho Kai, Wei Yuk and others couched in earnest terms praying for my support.

I have perused more than once all the documents which I have received from Hongkong relating to the proposed scheme. The project

appears to have for its principal object the complete training of persons of ability who will be of real use to us in our industrial and commercial enterprises.

The teaching of applied science, including civil, mechanical and electrical engineering and surveying, meets the present and most urgent need of our country, and the institution of a faculty of medicine is most important as it works for the improvement of sanitation and the preservation of health.

In the Arts Course of the proposed University the literature of our country will not be neglected. The standard of its entrance and of its degrees and the quality of its training will differ in no respect from those of the British Universities. The scheme seems indeed to be excellently planned.

Moreover, I am pleased with the several advantages which, in my humble opinion, such a scheme offers.

Firstly.—Up to the present time our country has not a properly organised institution to impart a professional and technical training to our people, though the establishment of such an institution has long become an urgent necessity. The minds of most young men from noble or wealthy families are bent on official ranks and adverse to laborious studies so that they all turn their attention to the study of politics. Whereas ambitious youths of the poorer classes though willing to go through a course of professional and technical training, are in want of means and a suitable place for their training. Once the Hongkong University is established, the cost being moderate and the locality close at hand, it is possible for every Chinese youth to join it.

Secondly.—Since in China itself there is no such properly organised institution for professional and technical training, we are compelled to send our students thousands of miles away from their native land to Europe or America, where official supervision is rendered ineffectual and parental control nugatory. Besides in youth the character is not yet properly formed, and some of the students may, through idleness or through indulgence to excess in amusements, become lax in their work, others from want of proper control and restraint drift into immoral and loose habits, and of late students residing abroad have caused us the greatest anxiety. On the other hand, Hongkong is so close to us that our young men who went there to study would be almost within sight and hearing of their superiors, parents and elders.

Thirdly.—In our country we have at present no specialists who have a profound knowledge of technical and scientific subjects, and what over professors we may require have had to be engaged from abroad, and that merely on their reputation and without actual knowledge of their true qualities. As a rule scholars who have a good character and great learning are disinclined to accept our invitation and come to a distant land like China where the mode of living differs so much from that observed in the West. But in the Hongkong University the professors are to be engaged by the British themselves who have better and easier means of inquiry and of distinguishing between the properly qualified and the incompetent. They are sure not to permit a responsible position to be occupied by an inferior man, and thus to tarnish the fair name of their institution. These professors who have already gained a reputation will be glad to join the staff, Hongkong being a British Colony and the social conditions there similar to those to which they have been accustomed. With a properly qualified staff of professors we may look forward with assurance to the successful training of the students.

Fourth.—It costs many hundreds of dollars a year to maintain a student in Japan and many thousands to maintain one in a Western country. In both cases there must be added the very considerable expense of travelling there and back. The expenditure has taxed the resources of the different provinces to their uttermost, and great anxiety is felt as to the future. However, if our students could be sent to Hongkong instead, a great part of this expenditure would be saved.

Having these four advantages it seems to me that the establishment of a University in Hongkong has a most important bearing upon the professional and technical training of the people of China. A Parsee gentleman, Mr. Mody, out of fellow feeling for Asiatics, has generously given a large donation for the erection of buildings of the University. His munificence deserves every respect and praise. It is not then our duty, officials and merchants alike, to join our efforts to co-operate and assist? With regard to the best means of raising subscriptions in aid of the project I should like to know whether we should memorialize the throne first or begin at once to invite subscriptions from the gentry and merchants of the province. I hope you will meet and discuss the matter together and return me an early reply.

A NAPOLEON LOVE STORY.

ECHOED IN A LONDON LAW COURT.

The love story of Napoleon III. and a beautiful English lady has come before Mr. Justice Warrington in the Chancery Court with the prosaic legal introduction of "Re Elizabeth Ann Trevelyan, deceased (in Re Robert W. Strode)." It was apparently in the forties when Louis Napoleon, then an exile in London, made the acquaintance of the English lady, a Miss Howard, whose real name was Elizabeth Ann Harcourt. Some years later, in 1854, she married a wealthy Cornish gentleman, Clarence Trevelyan, but not before she had taken part in many moving scenes at the French Court. Little was heard of Louis Napoleon until the revolution of 1830, when, at the age of 22, he may be said to have started on his eventful career. In 1837 he went—not for the first time—to England, where he remained for a couple of years. He rented a house in Carlton-terrace,

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and led the life of a man of fashion. August, 1840, saw him make a decent trip to France. He chartered a ship, and accompanied by about fifty persons, he landed at Boulogne. The conspirators carried with them a tame eagle. The enterprise was a dismal failure. Louis was brought to trial before the Chamber of Peers, and was condemned to perpetual imprisonment, the castle of Ham, on the Somme, being chosen as the place of his captivity. He endured incarceration for six years, at the end of which time he succeeded in making a daring escape. With the assistance of a fellow prisoner, he disguised himself as a workman, and walked out of the castle with a plank over his shoulder.

Louis returned once more to London, and again became a prominent figure in the world of fashion. He spent money most lavishly, and, after a time, he found himself compelled to resort to moneylenders. In April, 1848, during the Chartist disturbances, we find him serving as a special constable. Apparently it was at this period that he met Miss Howard. Her beauty had brought her many friends. She had money, and full of hope for the future of Louis, she gave him what help she could. The two, accordingly, became the most intimate of friends. After this things went well for the future Emperor. In December, 1848, he was elected President of the French Republic. Then on December 2, 1851, he executed the coup d'état by which he made an end of Constitutional Government. The following year the Empire was inaugurated. During all these stirring events Miss Howard was in close attendance upon him. She appeared with him at public functions, and received the courtesies due to the friend of a great ruler. But at length they parted. On January 30, 1853, Louis married Eugénie de Montijo, Countess of Teba. Miss Howard, who was given a handsome dowry of £250,000 and the title of Countess de Beauregard.

It was in connection with this money that the matter came before the Chancery Court. The circumstances were explained by Mr. A. A. Beckett Terrell, who appeared for the trustees of the lady's will. Counsel said his application was for the distribution of all the funds with the exception of a sum of money set apart for annuities. A settlement was made in 1854 under which certain sums were settled on Elizabeth Ann Trevelyan and Clarence Trevelyan, her husband, for their lives, and after his death, as his wife should appoint. She died in 1865. Her son, Count de Beauregard, had three children, Ann Harcourt de Beauregard, Richard Maria Constantine Harcourt de Beauregard, and Charlotte Grisielle de Beauregard. (De Beauregard was the name which their father had to take as the son of the Countess Beauregard.) Various payments amounting altogether to £160,000 were made by the Count to his son, Richard, and the latter sold his appointed sums to the Legal and General. In 1893 the Count appointed one-half of the residue of his estate to his daughter Mme. de Beauregard, and the other half to his daughter Charlotte Grisielle, no appointment having been made to the son, who already had an appointment of £50,000. In November, 1894, both the daughters married their interests in favour of a Mr. de la Baume to secure £14,400. There was some question about the amount, and it had been agreed and certified at £12,000. In December, 1897, Charlotte Grisielle sold her moiety to the Norwich Union. In August, 1907, the Count de Beauregard, the tenant for life, died, and the funds became distributable. In December, 1907, on this petition, the judge made an order directing payment to the Legal and General of the £100,000 to which they were entitled by virtue of the appointment to Richard. He also directed an inquiry as to who were the persons entitled to the balance of the funds in court, and to certain securities of a foreign company, which were deposited in court in a box. The inquiry was duly made, and as the result his lordship, in June, 1908, directed that Charlotte Grisielle's moiety of half of the funds and half of the securities should be transferred to the Norwich Union. In November, 1908, he also directed that Mr. de la Baume was entitled to £12,000. Subject to that sum and two or three other claims the other moiety belonged to Ann Harcourt de Beauregard, and counsel asked that she be paid accordingly.

All the different claimants upon the moiety in question were represented by counsel, and his lordship ordered the payment of their costs and the distribution of the funds in court as desired.

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MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and PORT SAID.	SARDINIA	On 11th Aug.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	BORNEO	About 13th Aug.	Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1909.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TSINGTAU, CHEFOO and NEWCHANG	"HUPEH"	On 2nd Aug., 4 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY and SHANGHAI	"KWANGSE"	On 3rd Aug., 2 P.M.
CEBU and ILOILO	"KAIPOH"	On 3rd Aug., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"FEAN"	On 4th Aug., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINUA"	On 5th Aug., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"CHENAN"	On 8th Aug., 3 P.M.
TIENSIN	"KUEICHO"	On 10th Aug., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 12th Aug., 4 P.M.

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Hongkong, 2nd August, 1909.

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STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE
RUBI	2740	R. W. Almond	Manila	On 7th Aug., Noon.
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Hongkong, 2nd August, 1909.

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA, Yokohama Building.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1909.

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PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SAIGON	"AMARA"	Wed. day, 4th Aug., D'light.
SHANGHAI	"FOOSHING"	Wed. day, 4th Aug., 4 P.M.
TIENSIN VIA SWATOW, WEIHAI-WEI & CHEFOO	"CHIPSING"	Thursday, 5th Aug., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YASHING"	Friday, 6th Aug., Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 6th Aug., 4 P.M.
CHITWANANG VIA WEIHAI-WEI & CHEFOO	"SUISANG"	Saturday, 7th Aug., Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG"	Saturday, 7th Aug., 3 P.M.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 13th Aug., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	"FOOKSANG"	Tuesday, 24th Aug., Noon.

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Hongkong, 2nd August, 1909.

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SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"INDIEN"	About beg. of Aug.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, COPENHAGEN and GOTENBURG	"YEDDO"	About Middle of Aug.

For Further Particulars apply to

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Hongkong, 14th July, 1909.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and PORT SAID.	SANUKI MARU, Capt. K. Homma.	6,500	WED. DAY, 4th Aug., at Daylight.
VIETNAM, B.C. and SEATTLE, via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA.	AWA MARU, Capt. A. Koike.	6,500	WED. DAY, 18th Aug., at Daylight.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.	KAGA MARU, Capt. M. Hagino.	6,500	TUESDAY, 17th Aug., at 4 P.M.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	SHINANO MARU, Capt. K. Kawara.	7,090	TUESDAY, 14th Sept., at 4 P.M.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO.	YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sekine.	5,000	FRIDAY, 6th Aug., at Noon.
SHANGHAI and KOBE.	NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi.	6,000	FRIDAY, 3rd Sept., at Noon.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi.	6,000	WED. DAY, 4th Aug., at Noon.
SHANGHAI and KOBE.	HITACHI MARU, Capt. Wm. Wade.	7,000	FRIDAY, 6th Aug., at 5 P.M.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	TOTOMI MARU, Capt. R. Smith.	4,500	MONDAY, 9th August.
SHANGHAI and KOBE.	YEBOSHI MARU, Capt. B. Kon.	4,500	FRIDAY, 13th August.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	MIYASAKI MARU, Capt. T. Murai.	9,000	FRIDAY, 27th Aug., at 5 P.M.

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MISHIMA MARU - (Capt. A. E. MOSES) - About Wed. 25th Aug.
ATSUTA MARU - (Capt. Wm. THOMPSON) - About Wed. 22nd Sept.
MYASAKI MARU - (Capt. W. BAINBRIDGE) - About Wed. 20th Oct.
KITANO MARU - (Capt. F. E. COPE) - On Wed. day, 15th Dec.

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Hongkong, 8th June, 1909.

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S.S. C. FERD. LAEISZ	17th Aug.
S.S. AMBRIA	27th Aug.
S.S. NICOMEDIA	8th Sept.
S.S. LIBERIA	15th Sept.

Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1909.

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TJILIWONG	JAPAN	Second half of Aug.	JAVA	Second half of Aug.
TJIMAH	JAVA	First half of Sept.	SHANGHAI	First half of Sept.
TJIKINI	JAVA	First half of Sept.	JAPAN	First half of Sept.
TJIPANAS.	JAVA	Second half of Sept.	SHANGHAI	Second half of Sept.

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(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago.) Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

FOR	STEAMERS	TONS.	LEAVES.
TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	"SEATTLE MARU" Capt. —	6,178	SATURDAY, 28th August.

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze River and North China Ports, by the steamers to Shanghai.

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES.
ANPING VIA SWATOW, AMOY	"SOSHU MARU" Capt. K. Sugi.	WED. DAY, 4th July, at 10 AM.

A Special Reduction of 20 per cent. on 1st and 2nd Class Fares to Foochow will be made during the months of August and September.

Fair Speed. Superior Passenger Accommodation. Electric Light throughout.

First Class Cuisine.

The Newly Built Steamers: "CHOSHUN MARU" and "HJUN MARU" have First Class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

T. ARIMA,
MANAGER.

VESSLS ON THE BERTH

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"KUMSANG,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M. on the 3rd Aug. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1909.

THE TIENSIN LIGHTER CO., LD.

LIGHTERAGE, TOWAGE, STEVEDORAGE, ETC.

THE Company possesses a Fleet of Lighters and Tugs and is prepared to undertake the discharge of steamers and lighterage between Taku Bar and Tientsin.

DOCK and ENGINEERING YARD, Tientsin.

Estimates for all Classes of ENGINEERING and TUGS, also for Docking and Painting Vessels, given on application to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Managers.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1909.

Gutler, Palmer & Co.'s

SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.

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